

**NOTICE TO STATE DEBTORS.**

**T**HE agent requests all debtors to the State of Maryland to discharge their respective balances on or before the first day of March next, immediately thereafter all lawful means will be taken to enforce payment, and all penalties incurred by the delinquent clerks and sheriffs will be exacted. This notice, it is sincerely hoped, will be attended to, it will save the debtors a considerable expence, and the officer the disagreeable task of enforcing the collection. Process will certainly be commenced, without respect to persons, on the second day of March next against every delinquent.

**HENRY H. HARWOOD, Agent.**  
Annapolis, January 5, 1801.

**C A S T I N E, (Mass.) January 9.**  
**AMERICAN GALLANTRY.**

*Extract of a letter from captain Whitney, of the ship Hiram, to a gentleman of this town, dated Fort Royal (Martinique) November 18.*

"I arrived here the 13th instant, after being twice taken and retaken, and 102 days at sea. I left Liverpool the 2d of August, and on the 13th September, in long. 55, and lat. 29, I was taken by a French sloop of war, and all my people taken out, except Harry, one man, and a boy of twelve years of age, an apprentice of mine; and manned with ten Frenchmen and ordered for Cayenne. I, being determined on an attempt to retake my ship, on first discovering her to be French, loaded my pistols and hid them in a crate of ware, which had I not done, I should have lost them, for no less than three different times were my trunks searched for them, as were the cabin and all parts of the ship, which they could come at; they found the ammunition, but my pistols were secure; and such was their extreme caution, that they would not allow any man to be off deck; but eat, drank and slept on deck.

"Finding that I could not obtain any advantage of them, by getting them below, I determined to attack them openly by day light. Therefore at about 4 o'clock, on the fourth day after being taken, I secured my pistols in my waistband, having previously told Harry and my man, my determination, and directed them to have a couple of handspikes where they could clasp their hands upon them in an instant, and when they saw me begin, to come to my assistance.

"The prize-master was now asleep on the weather hen-coop, his mate at the wheel, and the crew on different parts of the main deck. Under these circumstances I made the attempt by first knocking down the mate at the wheel; the master started up so quick that I could get but a very slight stroke at him; upon which he drew his dirk upon me, but I closed in with him, felled him out of the quarter rail, and threw him overboard. But he caught by the main chains and so escaped going into the water. By this time I had the remaining eight upon me, two of whom I knocked backwards off the quarter deck, and Harry and my man, coming aft at this time with handspikes, played their part so well among them, that I soon got relieved. I then drew a pistol and shot a black fellow in the head, who was coming at me with a broad-axe; the ball only cut him to the bone, and then glanced, but it had an excellent effect, by letting the rest know that I had pistols, of which they had no idea.—By this time the mate whom I first knocked down, had recovered, and run down to his trunk and got a pistol, which he fired directly at my man's face, but the ball missed him.

"The prize-master, whom I have over the quarter, got in again and stabbed Harry in the side, but not so bad as to oblige him to give out till we had conquered. In this situation we had it pell mell for about a quarter of an hour, when we got them a running and followed them up, knocking down the hindmost, two or three times round the deck, when a part of them escaped below, and the rest begged for mercy, which we granted on their delivering up their weapons, which consisted of a discharged pistol, a midshipman's dirk, a broad-axe, a hand saw, &c. We then marched them aft into the cabin, and bro't them up, one at a time, after strictly searching them, and confined them down forward."

Ten days after this daring action, captain Whitney was again captured by a privateer schooner from Guadaloupe, who plundered his ship of 8 or 10,000l. sterling, put on board a crew of 15 French, and ordered her for Guadaloupe. After being in their hands 46 days, he was retaken by an English frigate and sent into Martinique.

\* Second mate, a brother of captain Whitney, aged 17 years.

**B O S T O N, January 15.**

Arrived brig, Washington, Ricker, of Portsmouth from Surinam. Sailed from thence November 17, November 25, within three leagues of St. Lucia; was captured by a French schooner privateer of 10 guns out from Guadaloupe. A prize-master and five other men were put on board the Washington, and all persons taken from her except captain R. and a black man. The privateer then departed November 28, off Dominica, at 5 in the morning, two of the Frenchmen being on the foretop-sail-yard, rigging our steering sails, and one about half way up the shrouds, proceeding to assist, captain R. proposed to the black man an attempt to retake the vessel. Two of the three Frenchmen who remained below were on the forecastle, and the third was at the helm. The captain armed himself with a broken pump handle, while the black man's weapon was the cook's axe. Captain R. proposed that the negro should assault one of the men on the forecastle, while he at-

tacked the person at the helm. This plan was executed. The captain knocked his man down and threw him into the cabin. The negro also gave his blow; but the Frenchman recovered from it instantly, and drawing his knife rushed towards the captain—but timely application of the pump handle stopped his course, and reduced him to the flunniey situation of his comrade in the cabin, in whose company he was soon placed. In the meanwhile the negro had inflicted a fatal blow on the other Frenchman (the prize-master) on the forecastle, and he fell lifeless into the sea. The privateer's men aloft observed these proceedings with trembling, and the one on the shrouds jumped into the sea. After thus gaining the victory captain R. threw out his long boat, and placing in her a sufficiency of stores, took up the wounded men, and put on board, and suffered those aloft to descend and enter it—when directing them the course to Guadaloupe, he gave them two oars, and wished them a bon voyage. Captain R. then proceeded to Dominica, where a British cruiser soon afterwards arrived, having picked up the boat with the Frenchmen, and the man who had sprung overboard, after he had been 13 hours in the water. The long boat was again restored. Captain R. not being able to procure men at Dominica, proceeded to St. Kitts, where he obtained seamen. From thence he sailed under convoy of the United States frigate Chesapeake, with a fleet, called at St. Bartholomews and St. Thomas.

**N E W - Y O R K, January 26.**

A gentleman who arrived in town yesterday from the eastward informs, that a fire broke out in Providence, R. I. on Tuesday morning, and continued till Wednesday evening, which destroyed between 30 and 40 houses.

On Saturday evening arrived in town on their way to Washington, five Indian chiefs, viz. Red Jacket, and three others of the Seneca nation, and Saucorefa, of the Tufcarora tribe, accompanied by Mr. Jasper Parish, their interpreter. The main object of their visit to congress is, we learn, to obtain satisfaction for the death of two Indians, who were shot last August, in cool blood, by two united Irishmen. There is some other difference to adjust, respecting the conduct of the surveyor employed by the Holland land-company, who it appears, in running the line, has taken in land which was not ceded to the company. These Indians left town yesterday at 2 o'clock.

*Extract of a letter from Bequia, to a gentleman in New-London, dated December 15, 1800.*

"There is the appearance of trouble once more at St. Vincents. Three days ago a negro man and woman went to the president and made oath that an insurrection was planned among the negroes, in the windward part of the island; the leaders of which were a black company of foot stationed at Mount Young, a garrison on the farther part of the island, and that the Christmas holidays was the time fixed on for the rising.

"In consequence of this intelligence a gallows was immediately erected, and early the next morning the dragoons of the 30th regiment stationed here, began their march for Mount Young, to secure the negro company before mentioned. But a negro being apprised of their object, hastened to inform his brethren, who all escaped, save two, who with their informer were brought in. The dragoons found and secured upwards of 100 stands of arms, which the negroes had secreted in their houses to the windard.

"Yesterday powder and ball were sent to all the out posts in the island, and the militia were supplied with every thing requisite, and ordered to be in readiness to act at a moment's warning.

"The inhabitants think it will be a serious business, and fear such another year as '94. There are about 650 regular troops in the island, and 700 militia. The greatest dependence is placed in the militia."

**PHILADELPHIA, January 26.**

The editor having received from a friend the following recipe for the cure of the cancer, is induced, from the veracity of the writer, and the importance of such a remedy to many afflicted individuals, to lay it before the public.

*A safe and efficacious remedy for the*  
**C A N C E R.**

Take the narrow-leaved dock root and boil it in water till it be quite soft, then bathe the part affected in the decoction as hot as can be borne, three or four times a day; the root must then be mashed and applied, as a poultice.

This root has proved an effectual cure in many instances; it was first introduced by an Indian woman, who came to the house of a person in the country who was much afflicted with a cancer in her mouth; the Indian, perceiving something was the matter, inquired what it was, and, on being informed, said she would cure her. The woman consented to a trial, though with little hope of success, having previously used many things without receiving any benefit. The Indian went out and soon returned with a root, which she boiled and applied as above, and in a short time a cure was effected. The Indian was very careful to conceal what these roots were, and refused giving any information respecting them; but happening one day to lay some of them down, and step out, the woman concealed one of the roots, which she planted, and soon discovered what it was; not long after a person in that neighbourhood, being afflicted with the same complaint in her face, she informed her of this remedy, and in two weeks she was cured. Some time after a man was cured of a confirmed cancer upon the back of his hand; after suffering much, and unable to get any rest, being told of this root, it was

procured and prepared for him; he kept his hand in the water as hot as he could bear it for some time; the root was then applied as a poultice, and that night he slept comfortably, and in two weeks his hand was entirely cured.

Daniel Brown's father having had a cancer in his head, had it cut out and apparently healed; but some of the roots remaining, it again broke out; his doctor then informed him that nothing more could be done, except burning it out with hot irons, this being too harsh a remedy to submit to, he was much discouraged. The dock root was soon after recommended, and it cured him in a short time.

In the beginning of the winter of 1799, a hard lump appeared in the middle of my under lip, and in a short time, became sore; it continued in that situation till spring, when it increased and became painful; I then shewed it to a person of skill, and soon found he apprehended it to be cancerous; after two or three different applications, the complaint increased and spread rapidly.

Lot Trip, having heard my complaint, mentioned this root—I called on him to know the particulars of it—he gave me the necessary information—the root was procured, and used in the manner above mentioned—taking a mouthful of the water, in which the root was boiled, and let it drop over my lips as hot as I could bear it; this I did three or four times a day, and then kept the root to it a day and a night; and in two days the pain entirely left me, and in two weeks it was cured.

This remedy is simple, safe, and not attended with any thing unpleasant.

**D I E D.**

At Newburyport, (Massachusetts) Mr. William Titcomb, a victim to quackery.—Mr. Titcomb had been long afflicted with the rheumatism, from which he could obtain no relief, a few days since a perfect recommendation what he termed a *ground sweat*, the process of which was as follows, viz.—A hole was dug in the earth, the aperture of which was just sufficient to admit a person—the place was then heated by a fire to as great a degree as the patient could be supposed to bear—the unfortunate man was then put in warmly wrapped in woolen and the whole aperture closed—he was confined in this dreadful situation till he was senseless, and survived the horrid experiment but a few hours.

**PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.**

*House of Representatives,*  
January 13, 1801.

A motion was made by Mr. Buckley, seconded by Mr. Mitchel, and read as follows, viz.

Whereas the joining of the bays of Delaware and Chesapeake by a canal, has long been deemed an object of great importance to the agricultural and commercial interests, as well of the state of Pennsylvania as of her sister states of Delaware and Maryland; and to the accomplishment of that great object, much solicitude has manifested itself in these states: And whereas, the legislature of this state, deeply impressed with the importance of it, to the citizens thereof, are very desirous to promote so beneficial an object.

*Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the general assembly of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania,* That the governor of this commonwealth be requested, and he is hereby empowered, to appoint three commissioners on the part of Pennsylvania, forthwith to attend the general assembly of the state of Delaware, now in session, with a view to obtain the permission of that state upon proper principles, to have a canal cut between the bays aforesaid, upon the most eligible ground, and that the commissioners aforesaid be allowed the sum of four dollars per day, for so long as they shall be engaged in the commission aforesaid, to be paid out of the fund appropriated for the support of government orders drawn by the governor on the treasurer.

[N. B. This resolution was signed by the speaker of both houses on Thursday last, and also by the governor, that day, and captain Hunn, of the city, George Logan, and Presley Carr Lane were appointed commissioners; who left this city on Friday morning to go to Dover for the purposes intended.]

**A L E X A N D R I A, January 26.**

We understand a second attempt was made in the legislature of this state for continuing the charter of the bank of Alexandria, and carried by a majority of two. The time limited for its duration is to the 4th of March, 1811.

**W A S H I N G T O N, January 26.**

**FRENCH TREATY.**

*In senate of the United States.*

On Friday last the senate proceeded to consider the form of ratification of the treaty reported by a select committee, which was substantially that the treaty be ratified with the exception of the 2d and 3d articles, and with the addition of two new articles, one declaring that the treaty should not be construed in any of its provisions to effect any pre-existing treaties formed with other nations, and the other limiting its duration to eight years.

A division of the distinct questions contained in the form of ratification was called for, when the following questions were taken.

1st. Shall the 2d article of the treaty be excepted? Two thirds of the members not concurring the question was lost, and of consequence the 2d article was not excepted.

2d. Shall the 3d article of the treaty be excepted? Two thirds of the members not concurring the question was lost, and of consequence the 3d article was not excepted.